

necticut, and on the effect of the wind on the migrations of various other species of birds. His conclusions are as follows:

"1. That the migratory movements of hawks are largely determined by the direction of the wind, hawks regularly depending on favorable winds as a help in migration.

"2. That an adverse wind not only retards the migratory movement, but that it almost completely arrests it.

"3. That the migratory period of the various species of hawks lasts for from about fifteen days to one month; during this time the migratory movements take place on days when favorable winds occur.

"4. When the wind is favorable and approximately parallel to the direction of migration, hawks fly and sail at a high altitude and occasionally soar in circles.

"5. When the wind is favorable but nearly perpendicular to the migratory direction (the favorable component being small), hawks fly low and soar continually, often alternating soaring with the wind and flying or sailing against it.

"6. That hawks migrate during the daylight, and, other conditions being the same, they are most abundant in migratory flights when the atmosphere is clear.

"7. When a migratory flight of hawks takes place, continued favorable winds exhaust the number of hawks ready to make the migratory journey, but a second favorable wind about one week later may cause a second flight equal in magnitude to the first.

"8. That a favorable wind, when the favorable component is small, may cause decided deviations of the course of migrating birds from the main migrating direction."

The author believes that other birds take advantage of favorable winds in migrating, and that in the case of the Falconidæ the habit has become well formed. Several tables are given showing the influence of weather conditions upon the flights of migrating hawks in southern Connecticut. A series of maps of the coast-line of the New England States and New Jersey is given showing the lines of flight of hawks in both autumn and spring in relation to the direction of the wind.—J. A. A.

Richmond on Birds from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.¹—The collection contains 520 specimens, representing nearly 100 species, collected mostly at the Great and Little Nicobar Islands by Dr. W. L. Abbott. Nine species are described as new. Besides giving the collectors' valuable field notes, measurements and critical remarks are added by Dr.

¹ Birds collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott and Mr. C. B. Kloss in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. By Charles W. Richmond, Assistant Curator, Division of Birds, U. S. National Museum. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXV, No. 1288, pp. 287-314, 1902.

Richmond. The generic name *Calloclalia* Gray, 1840, is shown to be antedated by *Salanga* I. Geoffr., 1837.—J. A. A.

Richmond on Birds from the Coast and Islands of Northwest Sumatra.¹—This collection, consisting of about 450 specimens, representing about 140 species, was also made by Dr. W. L. Abbott, whose untiring efforts have done so much in recent years to enrich the collections of birds and mammals in the U. S. National Museum. The present collection was made during a five months' cruise along the northwest coast of Sumatra and adjacent islands. Nineteen of the species Dr. Richmond has described as new, including 11 in the present paper and 8 in a previously published paper (*cf.* Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XV, 1902, pp. 187-190). The list is briefly annotated from Dr. Abbott's notes, and Dr. Richmond supplies here and there considerable important technical comment.—J. A. A.

Fisher on a New Tern from Necker Island.²—As one of the fruits of the cruise last year of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer 'Albatross', engaged in deep-sea dredging around the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Walter K. Fisher has described a new tern as *Procelsterna saxatalis*, first obtained on Necker Island, but also observed at French Frigate Shoals and Bird Island, of the Leeward Islands, Hawaiian group. It was found breeding at these islands in considerable numbers, and eggs and young were obtained. It is nearly related to two other members of the genus found in southern seas.—J. A. A.

Bonhote's 'Field Notes on some Bahama Birds.'—In volumes VIII and IX of the 'Avicultural Magazine,'³ Mr. J. L. Bonhote gives a very pleasantly written account of his observations on the birds of the Bahamas. He divides the country into "four classes" (1) the thick bush or 'coppet,' (2) the 'Pine Barrens,' (3) the open swamps or lagoons, and (4) the outlying rocks or 'Cays,' each of which is treated separately with its characteristic birds. His paper is thus not a systematic, faunal list,

¹ Birds collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on the Coast and Islands of Northwest Sumatra. By Charles W. Richmond, Assistant Curator, Division of Birds. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXVI, No. 1318, pp. 485-542. Feb., 1903.

² A New *Procelsterna* from the Leeward Islands, Hawaiian Group. By Walter K. Fisher. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXVI, No. 1322, pp. 559-563. Feb., 1903.

³ Field Notes on some Bahama Birds. By J. L. Bonhote, M. A., F. Z. S., M. B. O. U. Reprinted and repaged from the 'Avicultural Magazine,' Vol. VIII, pp. 278-288, Vol. IX, pp. 19-24, 54-62, 87-95; 8vo, pp. 55, and 6 half-tone plates.